

FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

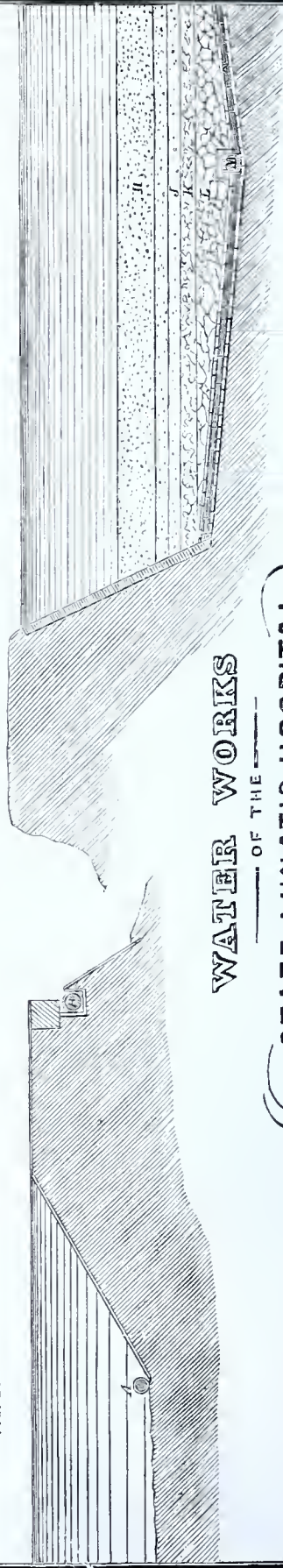


FIG. 3.

WATER WORKS

— OF THE —

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL

HARRISBURGH, PA.

ENGINEER

H. M. BIRKINBINE.

1334 VINE ST. PHILA

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLAN

OF THE

WATER WORKS

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

FIGURE 1.—Vertical section of the Water works.

A. Pipe leading from the dam to the reservoir. B. Pipe leading from the trough in the breast-work of the dam to the filter bed, and also from the filter bed to the reservoir. C. Reservoir. D. Filter bed. E. Engine and pump house. F. Stop-cock on the pipe leading from the bottom of the dam to the reservoir. G. Breast-work of the dam.

FIGURE 2.—A. Pipe leading from the dam to the reservoir. B. Pipe to the filter bed. The figure represents a vertical section of the breast-work of the dam, with the arrangement by which the water is conducted into the pipe going to the filter bed.

FIGURE 3.—Vertical section of the filter bed, showing the arrangement of the drains and filtering material.

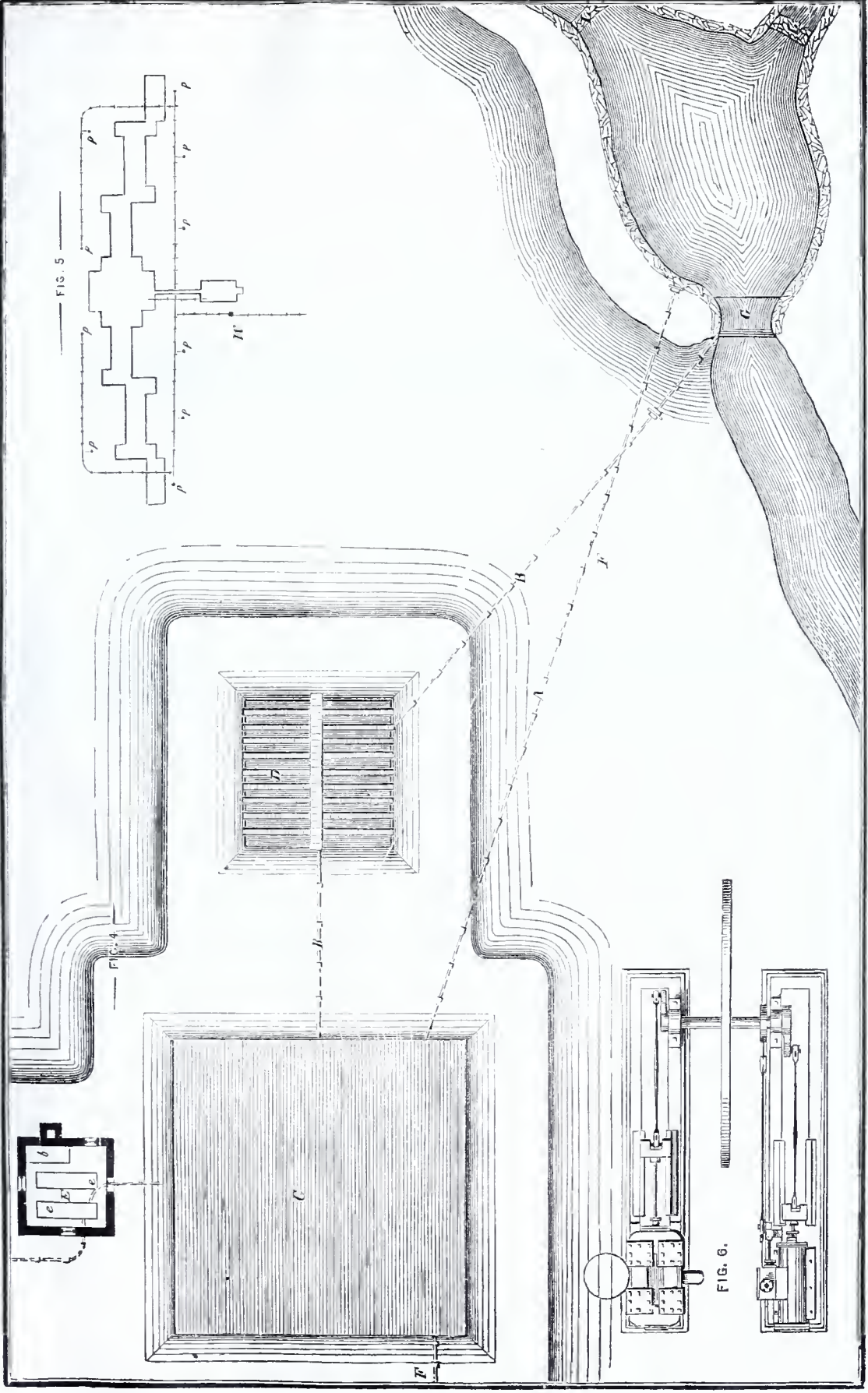
H. Fine sand. J. Coarse gravel. K. Stone broken small. L. Stone broken rather larger. M. Main drain constructed of brick which receives the water from the smaller drains.

FIGURE 4.—Horizontal section of the Water works, showing the relative position of the dam, filter bed and reservoir.

A. Pipe leading from bottom of the dam to the reservoir. B. Pipe leading from breast-work of the dam to the reservoir. C. Reservoir. D. Filter bed. E. Engine and pump house. b. Boiler. ee. Engine and pump. F. Stop-cock on the pipe leading to the reservoir, and also on the out-let pipe from the reservoir. G. Breast-work of the dam. ll. Stone walls built across the two streams supplying the dam, so as to prevent mud and other impurities from settling in the dam.

FIGURE 5.—Shows the arrangement of the fire plugs (*pp*) around the Hospital building.

FIGURE 6.—View of the engine and pump.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from

This project is made possible by a grant from the Institute of Museum and Library Services as administered by the Pennsylvania Department of Education through the Office of Commonwealth Libraries

9
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL

OF

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG:

A. BOYD HAMILTON, PRINTER, No. 75, MARKET STREET.

1858.



Officers of the Hospital.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

THOMAS S. KIRKBRIDE, M. D.,
FREDERICK WATTS,
A. G. WATERMAN,
A. J. JONES,
A. O. HIESTER,
HAMILTON ALRICKS,
GEORGE DOCK, M. D.,
GEORGE W. PORTER, M. D.,
JOHN L. ATLEE, M. D.


SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN—JOHN CURWEN, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS—WILLIAM R. DE WITT, JR., M. D.,
S. S. SCHULTZ, M. D.

STEWARD—JOEL HINCKLEY.

MATRON—MARY ANN WILT.

TREASURER—JOHN A. WEIR, Harrisburg.

 All Communications relative to the admission, &c., of patients, to be addressed to Dr. CURWEN, Harrisburg, Penn.



MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Harrisburg, January 16, 1858. }

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith transmit the seventh annual report of the Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital, together with a report of the Superintendent and Treasurer to the Trustees of said institution.

JAS. POLLOCK.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

To his Excellency, JAMES POLLOCK,

Governor of the State of Pennsylvania:

In compliance with the requisitions of the by-laws for the government of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, the undersigned members of the Board of Trustees, respectfully submit their seventh annual report:

During the year 1857, one hundred and forty-three patients have been admitted into the institution, and one hundred and twenty-six have been discharged, leaving two hundred and fifty under care, at the close of the year. Of those remaining in the institution, one hundred and fifty are supported by the public authorities, and one hundred by their friends. Of all discharged, twenty-five were cured, thirty-two improved, forty-four stationary, and twenty-five died.

During the past year the hospital buildings have been able to accommodate all suitable applicants, but it is well known, that even in some of the counties contiguous to the seat of government, there are a large number of Insane, whose condition is discreditable to their friends, or to those to whose custody they are confided. As long as there remains a room unoccupied in the State hospital, there can be no excuse for any being deprived of the advantages of proper care and enlightened treatment.

The capacity of the present hospital is for three hundred patients, one hundred and fifty of each sex, and this number is now regarded by the best authorities as quite as large as should ever be collected in one building.

Under these circumstances, it is obvious that but a very short period can elapse before it will be necessary to make additional provision for that portion of our Insane residing in the western portion of the State, and to many of whom the journey to Harrisburg is not only injurious, but the expense is much greater than if they could be accommodated near their own homes.

For a detailed statement of the operations of the hospital, the Board of Trustees would refer to the accompanying report of the Superintendent, to whose energy, ability and fidelity they would again bear testimony, and for whose suggestions they would bespeak a careful consideration.

The new water works, after unexpected delays and difficulties, were completed during the past autumn, and have since continued to give entire satis-

faction. From present appearances there is no reason to anticipate any further trouble in regard to an abundant supply of water for all purposes about the hospital. The deficient supply originally provided, and the many expedients adopted to remove the difficulty, had been a constant source of annoyance and expense from the first opening of the institution.

The limited means at the disposal of the Board of Trustees, and the urgent calls for alterations, repairs and improvements that could not be postponed, have heretofore prevented them from doing as much as they desired for increasing the means for the occupation, instruction and amusement of the patients. All such objects they regard as being as strictly within the legitimate wants of a hospital for the treatment of the Insane, as any other part of the arrangements; and whatever tends, in any degree, to increase the chances of the restoration, or the promotion of the comfort of the patients, is just as much demanded by a proper regard for the best interests of such institutions, as are any medicines, food or clothing, beyond what is necessary to prevent absolute suffering. For all this class of objects, heretofore, the Commonwealth has been indebted, almost entirely, to the kindness and liberality of a few public spirited citizens, to whom the afflicted inmates of the State Hospital must ever be under deep obligations.

From the report of the treasurer, herewith submitted, it will be seen that the appropriation, made by the last Legislature, has, by a rigid economy, been found sufficient to pay off the indebtedness of previous years, to complete the water works, make some improvements in the heating apparatus, and after meeting all engagements for the year just closed, to leave a small balance remaining in the hands of the treasurer.

The large amount of debts still due by counties and townships in various parts of the State, continues to be a serious interference with the proper financial management of the institution. The Board of Trustees have, on several occasions, urged the importance of such legislative enactments as would obviate this difficulty, and they would again earnestly urge this subject on the attention of the proper authorities.

After a careful consideration of the subject, the Board of Trustees believe that an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars will, by very careful management, be sufficient to carry the institution through the coming year. Of this amount, fifteen thousand dollars will be required for the payment of salaries and the support of the hospital, and the remaining five thousand will be required for the renewal of furniture, and for repairs and improvements to the buildings and fixtures, which are indispensable for their preservation and the comfort and safety of the patients.

The Board of Trustees would again earnestly commend this noble institution, with its afflicted inmates, to the liberality and fostering care of the Executive and the Legislature. None but those who are acquainted with the

cases that daily require its protection and aid, can know how great are the benefits it is unostentatiously diffusing among our own citizens; and no portion of the public funds can ever be devoted to a worthier object than relieving this form of suffering, which makes the strongest appeal to our sympathies, and from which no one of us can claim exemption.

THOMAS S. KIRKBRIDE,
A. J. JONES,
A. O. HESTER,
GEORGE DOCK,
JNO. L. ATLEE,
A. G. WATERMAN,
HAMILTON ALRICKS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital:

GENTLEMEN:—The uniformity characteristic of the operations of every hospital, precludes any special variation in the record of successive years. The many agreeable changes effected in the condition of the inmates—the steady improvement and the ultimate restoration—the gradual dispersion of the clouds of gloom and despondency, which hang over the minds of so large a number, by the sunshine of renewed health and peace of mind—the happiness, the joy and the contentment which take the place of distress, despair and dissatisfaction, these constitute a part of the history of each year's operations, which can never be known, except to those who assist in the promotion of these objects, and to those also who are the recipients of the benefits thus conferred. And these benefits are not alone confined to the few who are more immediately the recipients, but their influence extends in a greater or less degree to the family, the social circle, and the community.

Through the watchful interposition of a gracious Providence, an almost uninterrupted measure of health has been vouchsafed to our whole household; and even the disorders, incident to the seasons and prevalent in our neighborhood, have visited very lightly the few who were attacked with them.

While we have been highly gratified by the entire restoration of so many, we cannot but regret that we were prevented the enjoyment of the same gratification in the case of several who were removed by friends, just at the period when the result of the labor of many weeks and months was perceptible, and a short time only was required to witness their restoration. Some regained entirely their former healthy state; but the larger number, we fear, continued in the intermediate state—unhappy and miserable in themselves, and a source of fear and anxiety to their friends.

The number of patients admitted during the year 1857, was one hundred and forty-three; males, seventy-six, and females, sixty-seven.

The number discharged during the year, was one hundred and twenty-six; males, seventy-six, and females, fifty. Leaving in the hospital on December 31, 1857, two hundred and fifty patients—of whom one hundred and thirty were males and one hundred and twenty were females.

Of those discharged, the number of

Restored, was.....	25
Improved,.....	32
Stationary,.....	44
Died,.....	25

Adding these results to the tables of previous years, we have the following table :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Restored	79	59	138
Improved.	92	62	154
Stationary	137	86	223
Died	85	48	133
	393	255	648

The causes of death during the year in thirteen cases, were the exhaustion of chronic mania ; in four cases, the exhaustion of acute mania ; in one case, suicide ; in one case, inflammation of the brain ; in one case, homicide ; in four cases, epilepsy ; and in one case, inflammation of the lungs.

The forms of Mental Disorder under which the patients labored at the time of their admission, may be classified as follows :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, acute	147	84	231
Do. .chronic.....	161	90	251
Do. .epileptic.....	24	9	33
Do. .puerperal.....		12	12
Monomania.....	21	5	26
Melancholy.....	106	140	246
Dementia	56	23	79
Imbecility.....	7	5	12
Idiocy.....	2	1	3
Delirium.....	1	4	5
	525	373	898

While inculcating in all cases the necessity and propriety of early treatment in all classes of mental disorders, there is one form characterized by the highest mental excitement, and coming on rather suddenly, which is always aggravated, and the death of the patient often hastened by the traveling necessary to reach a hospital. A fortnight's delay in such cases would often show the character of the disorder more decidedly, and save the friends much distress and trouble, and afford to the patient in the lucid interval preceding death, which is almost always the result in these cases, the great comfort and satisfaction of being surrounded by those nearest and dearest to them, instead of receiving the last sad offices of life from the ministering hands of entire strangers.

The causes assigned for the Insanity by the friends, are given in the following table :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ill health.....	38	49	87
Domestic trouble.....	38	69	107
Grief.....		3	3
Millerism.....	1	3	4
Spiritual rappings.....	1		1
Excessive study.....	2	1	3
Disappointment.....	3		3
Over exertion.....	8	1	9
Epilepsy.....	22	9	31
Fright.....	1	7	8
Intemperance.....	23	1	24
Religious excitement.....	4	2	6
Puerperal.....		27	27
Opium eating.....	1	1	2
Loss of sleep.....	2	1	3
Disease of the brain.....	7	1	8
Failure in business.....	2		2
Anxiety.....	3	1	4
Disordered menstruation.....		27	27
Injury of the head.....	7	2	9
Loss of money.....	4		4
Ill treatment.....	1	1	2
Masturbation.....	31	1	32
Excesses.....	10		10
Novel reading.....		2	2
Exposure to the sun.....	2		2
Want of occupation.....	1		1
Mortified pride.....	1		1
Politics.....	1		1
Not assigned.....	311	164	475
	525	373	898

The place of Birth is stated with as much accuracy as could be attained, in the following table:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pennsylvania.....	398	297	695
England.....	7	11	18
Scotland.....	3	.....	3
Ireland.....	49	30	79
Germany.....	35	16	51
Wales.....	7	4	11
Italy.....	1	.....	1
Belgium.....	1	.....	1
West Indies.....	.....	1	1
Virginia.....	1	2	3
Maryland.....	4	1	5
Delaware.....	1	2	3
New York.....	8	5	13
North Carolina.....	1	.....	1
Ohio.....	1	.....	1
Iowa.....	1	.....	1
Louisiana.....	.....	1	1
Maine.....	1	1	2
Massachusetts.....	1	1	2
New Jersey.....	2	.....	2
Connecticut.....	1	.....	1
New Hampshire.....	1	.....	1
Vermont.....	1	1	2
	525	373	898

The Social Condition is as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married.....	180	181	361
Widowed.....	25	49	74
Single.....	320	143	463
	525	373	898

In the accompanying table, which shows the Age at which the Insanity was first developed, every effort has been made to arrive at the greatest accuracy:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 10 years of age.....	6	6	12
Between 10 and 20.....	64	46	110
20 and 30.....	134	90	224
30 and 40.....	152	109	261
40 and 50.....	102	75	177
50 and 60.....	41	39	80
60 and 70.....	19	6	25
70 and 80.....	7	2	9
	525	373	898

The period of the existence of Insanity, previous to admission into the hospital, is stated in the following table:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than one year.....	255	197	452
Two years.....	75	59	134
Three years.....	43	24	67
Four years.....	14	5	19
Five years.....	46	26	72
Six years.....	18	8	26
Seven years.....	9	5	14
Eight years.....	10	5	15
Nine years.....	4	1	5
Ten years.....	25	16	41
Eleven years.....	1	.....	1
Twelve years.....	4	4	8
Thirteen years.....	3	2	5
Fourteen years.....	1	3	4
Fifteen years.....	5	3	8
Sixteen years.....	.....	1	1
Seventeen years.....	2	.....	2
Twenty years.....	5	10	15
Twenty-two years.....	1	.....	1
Twenty-three years.....	1	1	2
Twenty-seven years.....	1	1	2
Thirty-five years.....	1	2	3
Fifty years.....	1	.....	1
	525	373	898

OCCUPATION.

MALES.

Sailors	2	Physicians	7
Students	6	Shoemakers	12
Farmers	172	Glass-blower	1
Tailors	11	Book-binder	1
Laborers	130	Boat-builder	1
Apprentice	1	Plasterer	1
Brick-maker	1	Blacksmiths	6
Coopers	6	Masons	8
Lumbermen	2	Weavers	4
Umbrella-maker	1	Livery stable-keeper	1
Dyer	1	Pedler	1
Tobacconists	4	Painters	4
Clerks	6	Marines	3
Musician	1	Artist	1
Merchants	19	Author	1
Boatmen	2	Tinners	3
Saddlers	2	Butchers	3
Machinist	1	Millwright	1
Lawyers	5	Gold-beater	1
Stone-cutter	1	Nailers	2
Printer	1	Paper-maker	1
Wheelwrights	3	Miller	1
Moulder	1	Coach-trimmer	1
Cabinet-makers	4	No occupation	49
Carpenters	10	Barber	1
Clergymen	3		
Miners	8		
Teachers	6		
			<hr/>
			525

FEMALES.

Wife of carpenter	6	Wife of clergymen	4
Do... chair-maker	1	Do... miner	4
Do... miller	2	Do... wheelwright	1
Do... shoemaker	7	Do... fuller	1
Do... tailor	2	Do... baker	1
Do... mason	3	Do... printer	1
Do... engineer	1	Domestics	10
Do... physician	3	Tailoresses	1
Do... pedler	1	Seamstresses	7
Do... lumbermen	2	Housekeeper	1
Do... farmer	68	Teachers	3
Do... lawyer	1	Daughters of farmers	24
Do... blacksmith	5	Milliners	2
Do... laborer	28	No occupation	160
Do... clerk	5		
Do... merchant	16		
Do... tanner	2		
			<hr/>
			373

The condition of the Insane, scattered throughout the different sections of the State, whether in charge of their own relatives or of the public authorities, is such as not only to excite the compassion, but to demand the earnest attention of all those who have any sympathy with the afflicted and suffering.

Common justice and humanity require, in many cases, the interference of the community to see that they have awarded to them that care and attention which, as afflicted and utterly unable to make known their own wants, is their rightful due.

The practice is too common, when the friends are fully able to make adequate provision for their support in some hospital, to fit up in, or more generally to build a small room near the house, so arranged as to exclude all sight and sound of surrounding nature and humanity, shut up the poor insane man in that, with nothing but four rough, bare walls and a roof to look at, the coarsest and meanest provision scantily furnished, just sufficient clothing to cover him, and no word of sympathy or kindness to cheer and relieve the terrible solitude, too often not even broken when the meals are pushed rudely through a small opening for the purpose, or the den (for it deserves no better name) is cleaned out weekly or monthly, as time can be spared by some members of the family from some other work. If such a place is barely endurable in summer, what must it be in winter, when no adequate provision is made to give that warmth which will keep the poor creature from suffering with the extreme cold. And often, as if all this were not enough, the poor man is chained to one corner of the room, with just such length as will give him space to turn round and relieve the misery of his condition by a change of place.

Unfortunately this is by no means an exaggerated picture, and there is every variety of this character of care, from this horrible condition to that where the claims of nature and humanity are regarded, and proper provision is made for their comfort and welfare.

This mode of treatment is bad enough when men only are subjects of it; but when females, from the young girl to the aged and feeble mother, who has watched over and carefully and anxiously nurtured those who thus reward the infirmities of her declining years, every feeling of our better nature is outraged, and we cannot find words to express the indignation which rises within us.

It is always a most ungracious task to expose the frailties and infirmities of men, but where those who have not the power to make known their wrongs and sufferings, are made the innocent victims, a paramount duty is imposed on those who have a knowledge of the facts, to make them known, in order that proper measures may be taken to remove such stains on humanity.

While the reason assigned for such a course is the desire of having their friends near them, that they may minister to them, most generally it will be found that pride or mercenary motives are the prompting cause; pride, to

conceal what is considered a disgrace, when in reality only a misfortune, and mercenary motives, to save for their own use and gratification, the money which would be required to meet the expenses in any well conducted hospital.

A young girl, just reaching womanhood, subject to violent periodical attacks of excitement, during which her clothing and every thing within reach was destroyed, was placed in a room in her father's house, fitted up for the purpose, and during the paroxysms could only be waited on by her brother, none of the female members of the family venturing near her. Death fortunately relieved her of a long continuance of this misery, for which the authorities of the county were in great part chargeable.

An elderly man, who had accumulated some property and raised a family of several children, became deranged, and disturbed with fears of bodily injury from imaginary enemies, and, though generally quiet, was at times restless and inclined to wander away from his home. After having been several years in this state, he was placed in the hospital, and remaining there several months, was removed, to be shut up in a room, the sons fearing the expense of his being kept comfortably in the hospital might lessen the share which they expected to receive of the old man's property.

The amount of actual suffering on the part of the Insane, and of cruelty on the part of relatives, which, by means similar to the above, are concealed from the public, is incalculable, and is not confined to any particular locality, but is scattered in every direction over the Commonwealth; and, unless the strong law of humanity, aided by the effectual operation of the law of the land, comes to the aid of these unfortunates, we fear their condition is likely to increase in misery and hardships, until death comes, a thrice welcome messenger, to call them away.

But, allowing the fullest consideration to all the extenuating circumstances which might be urged for the neglect, on the part of relatives, of the Insane, and for the grosser, which have been mentioned, there can be none; no such exemption can be claimed, or ought, in the least degree, to be extended to the public authorities under whose cognizance, and very frequently by whose direction, instances of neglect almost as great have occurred.

In many counties of the State, the part of the building allotted to the Insane is fully as good as they could prepare, and the only requirement needed would be the employment of others than paupers to take charge of and attend to the wants of the Insane.

But in much the larger number, the accommodations for the Insane are miserable, and mostly confined to some few rooms in the basement, cold, damp and dark, or purposely made dark, where the more violent of both sexes, all grades of insanity and all colors, are mixed together—the more harmless and demented being allowed to remain with the ordinary paupers.

There is, however, too little care exercised in the construction and arrangements of the building to promote a due separation of the sexes; and this failure often renders abortive the best efforts made by those in charge to prevent any improper communication.

But the great fault underlying the whole system, consists in the parsimonious manner in which the cold charities of the public authorities are dealt out to this unfortunate class; the effort seeming to be to demonstrate on how small an allowance soul and body can be kept together, and how slight a portion of raiment can be made to answer the demands of nature. The apartments are not sufficiently warmed in cold weather, so that they suffer severely from frozen extremities and other diseases induced by severe cold, even if their life is not suddenly terminated.

The whole blame of this state of affairs cannot, however, be justly laid on those whose special duty requires them to look after the poor, but must be traced back to its source, in the feeling which pervades so large a portion of the community, that any accommodations and a bare living fare are good enough for those whose crimes are to be expiated by their insanity. This notion, which has given rise to so much inhuman treatment of the Insane, still retains, unfortunately, too strong a hold on many minds, who are unwilling to consider the Insane the subjects of disease and misfortune, which can only be remedied by proper care and treatment, and the same kindness and attention which has been extended to those suffering from other diseases.

The responsible positions of directors of the poor, are moreover too often made the rewards of political partizanship, and given to men who, whatever their qualifications in other respects, have no adequate idea of the duties incumbent on them in the positions they assume, and consequently, are actuated more by the interests of the party they would serve, than by the welfare of the unfortunate class whose relief and comfort they are bound to seek. Instances are too frequent where gross injustice has been done to those whom every dictate of kindness and benevolence would require, should be differently treated. A poor mechanic becomes insane, and the authorities refuse to pay his expenses in the hospital where his wife was anxious to have him placed, in hope of a restoration, until the poor woman, who took in washing to earn a living after her husband became insane, would promise to pay half the expense; and numerous other instances of equal hardship might be mentioned, though occasionally a neighborhood indignantly demands that the county shall bear the whole expense, and the authorities reluctantly submit.

This short-sighted policy of refusing to extend aid fully and promptly to those recently attacked with insanity, is frequently the means of increasing the very burden which it is designed to lessen, for the obvious reason that the proper treatment not being extended in the earlier periods, the Insane sink in the majority of cases into hopeless and incurable disease, and become for the

remainder of their lives a burden on the county; and not only this, but their families being deprived of their support and head, become also chargeable to the same authorities.

Where one case recovers by the unassisted powers of nature, nine will continue Insane during the remainder of their lives, and no stronger proof of the fact can be produced, than the constantly increasing number of incurable Insane in every county in the Commonwealth; and the reiterated complaints of the directors of the poor, that the accommodations provided require to be increased, and their expenses for this class are each year in advance of those of the previous year.

It would seem that a simple statement of a fact, which must be so clear to the comprehension of every man, would be sufficient to induce them to act on it promptly and decidedly, but daily experience shows that however clear the fact, there is a strong inclination to shift the responsibility, and to provide only for the present, leaving the consequences to be looked to by their successors.

Without the least intention or desire to intrude into the province of others to whom more immediately such matters belong, it would appear eminently proper to have a commission appointed whose duty it should be to investigate the number, the condition and the provisions for the care and treatment of the Insane throughout the State, whether confined in private dwellings, or in the charge of the public authorities, with all the facts and information relating to the subject as a guide for future action. Great good has resulted from such a course in other States within the last few years, and it cannot be doubted that it would be attended with equal advantages in our own State. It would most certainly furnish a reliable reference for any future movements which might be necessary to further the welfare of the Insane, and would set at rest much vague and profitless speculation.

From the imperfect practical acquaintance with the very important subject of heating and ventilation possessed by the architect, many serious errors were committed in the original arrangements of the building. Several of these errors have, at different times, been remedied; but from the very opening of the institution, great trouble and constant annoyances have been experienced from the manner in which the fresh cold air was introduced into the hot air chambers under the wings.

Under each of the four wings of which the original structure was composed, that under the central hall was the only part excavated to a depth sufficient to render it available for any purpose. These, having been designed as the hot air chambers, in which the steam pipe was to be placed, were excavated to the depth of seven feet, and at one end of each of these chambers an archway, connecting with a shaft extending some distance from the building, was constructed. By this arrangement the fresh cold air was introduced into one end only of the air chamber, and to carry the air along the length of the pas-

sage, so as to render the distribution more equable, it was necessary to dig a trench and cover it loosely with boards. It was found that, as originally built, these air shafts were too near the building, and being all of them in corners, they were subject to constant eddies of the wind, and when the wind was high too great a current of air was driven into some of the air chambers, while from those of the opposite side of the house, the warm air was drawn out of the air chamber. With the view of modifying and correcting, in some measure, these difficulties, these air shafts were extended so far as to be entirely free from the influence of the building, but by this extension each of the four air shafts was carried across the main sewer, running completely around the building; and here, again, another and very unpleasant annoyance was experienced, and notwithstanding all the precautions and protections made use of, very serious inconvenience was at times felt.

Finding, after all the experiments which were made during several years, that these troubles were no less, but rather grew worse, and that those parts of the building which were most exposed to the violence of the winds, and which needed consequently most heat, were less provided than the other parts, it was determined to ascertain if a more convenient and less troublesome method of conveying the fresh cold air into the hot air chamber could not be found. With this object in view, it was decided to open out the space on each side of the air chamber, and under the rooms on each side of each wing, and by introducing the fresh cold air into this space to equalize its distribution in the hot air chamber. An archway was accordingly cut through all the division walls of one side of one wing, and though the original excavation had not been carried down as far as was desirable, it was found that sufficient had been removed to make a fair space for the object intended. This space having been cleared, the next operation was to make openings from this into the air chamber, through the main wall, which was effected without difficulty, and when this was finished a large opening was made in the outer wall and the fresh air introduced. After finishing one half of one wing in this way, the success was such as to induce a continuance of the work, and when the whole work under one wing was finished, so much advantage was derived from the change, that it was at once determined to carry on the work throughout the whole of the original structure.

This was a very tedious and troublesome labor, but it was steadily persevered in until the whole was fully accomplished. The air shafts were gradually filled up as the other work progressed, by the earth which was necessarily removed from under the building, and before the close of the summer we had the pleasure of seeing the whole work satisfactorily accomplished, and since the cold weather set in in the fall no trouble or inconvenience has been found; and where before annoyances were constantly occurring, we have now a complete immunity from any such vexations.

In addition to the great benefit directly obtained by thus introducing the air into the hot air chambers, several incidental benefits have resulted, which will be no less serviceable to the institution and its inmates. The air under the rooms and in the spaces excavated was very much confined, and no means had been originally adopted to promote a circulation, consequently in many of the spaces opened the air was very much vitiated, and in a short time must inevitably have given rise to sickness. Besides this, in many places it was found that the dry rot had seized the flooring joist and boards, and at no very distant period it would have been necessary to have renewed the floors of the basement story throughout the greater part of the four wings.

By the free circulation of air under the whole building, obtained by the excavations thus made, every source of trouble from these two last causes is now entirely removed, and we hope, and all our experience thus far encourages us in this hope, that by these means a steady and equable flow of fresh air, uninfluenced in any great degree by the violence of the winds, has been obtained, and it is very certain that all parts of the building are more regularly warmed now than before. By the original arrangement, the main steam pipe going to the extreme wings on either side, which were erected a year after the main structure, was carried in an archway outside of the building for some distance, and to carry it through the archway it was necessary to carry it down very much from its regular elevation, and when it reached the air chamber under the extreme wings, to elevate it again. A depression of four feet thus produced was always very troublesome from the constant filling of this bend with condensed steam, and the consequent necessity of letting off the water before the steam could pass through. In carrying out the excavations before mentioned, we were enabled to carry this main steam pipe within the building and keep it at the same elevation so as to dispense entirely with the bend, and consequently remove a source of trouble and difficulty which had always before existed.

The expense attending these alterations and improvements has been more than counterbalanced by the great additional comfort and convenience of the house, and above all, by the relief from exposure to sickness and disease which would undoubtedly have been induced by a continuance of the former condition of things.

The heavy and continued rains during May and June, coming on before the arrangements requisite for the proper preservation and protection of the water works could be carried into full operation, occasioned considerable damage to the reservoir. These damages were as soon as could be properly repaired, and every care taken to put everything in such order, and to have all places so protected that a recurrence of similar troubles might hereafter be entirely avoided.

We have received an abundant supply of water from the water works during the whole year, and have never experienced the least difficulty in providing

as full a supply to the whole establishment as was needed for all purposes; and though in our efforts to reach this desired point we have not found water "cheapest of all things," we cannot now but feel that we have at last fully attained the desired object, and have every reason to be entirely satisfied.

The yield of the different crops planted on the farm was fully equal to every reasonable expectation, and we have, in the operations of the farm, a very useful auxiliary to the treatment, the greater part of the work, during planting and gathering, having been performed by the inmates. We have had, at all seasons of the year, an abundance of fresh milk, for the use of the household; and our poultry has yielded us not only all the eggs needed for the use of the hospital, but has supplied us with whatever was needed for the use of the sick, and also at those periods of the year when a poultry dinner is considered an indispensable requisite to comfort and contentment.

From the garden our household was supplied during the season with an abundance of fresh vegetables of all kinds and of the very best quality, and three hundred bushels of tomatoes were put up in cans, for the table, and also for pies, during the winter.

The improvement of the grounds immediately around the buildings has also engaged much attention, and, though it proceeds very slowly, decided advances have been made, both in grading and in the planting of trees, which have been confined almost exclusively to our own native forest trees.

During the long evenings in fall and winter, the system of lectures on subjects of interest, with illustrative experiments, and also exhibitions of the magic lantern, have been regularly kept up, and have contributed much to the interest, amusement and advantage of the whole household.

We feel very sensibly the need of some means of active exercise and amusement for the patients, during the cold weather and during those wet, unpleasant days of spring and autumn, when out-door exercise is almost impossible.

The establishment of a gymnasium and bowling alleys, for both sexes, would be attended with a degree of advantage which cannot be estimated by pecuniary considerations, but by the renewed health imparted and the minds restored to soundness and to usefulness in society.

It is of exceeding importance, in order to the proper successful treatment, to have some means at command to break up the listlessness and moping melancholy of some, to arouse the dormant energies of others, and to afford to the restless, the irritable and excitable an opportunity of working off that excess of power, which would otherwise be expended on their fellow-patients or on the furniture and property of the hospital. In pleasant weather and during nearly one-half of the year, very little difficulty is felt in finding some out-door exercise or amusement which will effectually answer all these indications; but during the continuance for several days of rainy weather, the

condition of the patients, in all the wards of a large hospital, painfully impresses those whose duty requires them to alleviate the misfortunes of those entrusted to their care, with the urgent demand for, and the untold benefits which would result from some active, vigorous, physical exercise.

To Miss Dix we are under renewed obligations for her kindness and unwearied attention to every thing pertaining to the welfare of the Insane, and of our own household in particular.

We would also express our thanks to Rev. James Colder, for two volumes of Melville's Sermons, for the Chapel; to Hon. David Taggart, for some remarkably fine ducks, a pair of Japanese silk fowls, and also a pair of black Spanish fowls; to Hon. Charles Mason, Hon. Simon Cameron, and Hon. John C. Kunkel, for valuable documents; and also to those clergymen from Harrisburg and other places, who have favored us with their ministrations.

The following newspapers have been received regularly during the year :

Presbyterian Banner and Advocate.	Church Advocate, Harrisburg.
Saturday Morning Post, Pittsburg.	Democrat, do.
Weekly Union, do.	Patriot and Union, do.
Family Journal and Visiter, do.	Weekly Telegraph, do.
American Eagle, York.	Muncy Luminary.
People's Advocate, do.	Germantown Telegraph.
Republican, do.	Norristown Register.
Lewisburg Chronicle.	Montgomery Watchman.
Mining Register, Pottsville.	Pennsylvania Argus, Greensburg.
Sunbury Gazette.	Record of the Times, Wilkesbarre.
Jeffersonian, West Chester.	Luzerne Union, do.
American Republican, West Chester.	Lebanon Advertiser.
Chester County Times, do.	Huntingdon Globe.
West Greenville Times.	Democratic Standard, Hollidaysburg.
New Castle Gazette.	Farmers' and Miners' Journal, Lykens
Lawrence Journal, New Castle.	Valley Spirit, Chambersburg.
Waynesburg Messenger.	Repository and Whig, do.
Democrat and Sentinel, Ebensburg.	Somerset Democrat.
Venango Spectator.	Perry County Freeman.
Bradford Reporter.	Washington Commonwealth.
Pathfinder and Advertiser, Lancaster.	Wayne County Herald.
Weekly Times, do.	Crawford Democrat.
Intelligencer, do.	Lehigh Register, Allentown.
Sullivan County Democrat.	Lewistown Gazette.
Erie Gazette.	True Democrat, Lewistown.
Young's Erie City Dispatch.	Lycoming Gazette.
Warren Ledger.	Juniata Sentinel.
Columbia Democrat, Bloomsburg.	Bucks County Intelligencer.
Compiler, Gettysburg.	Christian Instructor.

Dr. S. Preston Jones resigned his situation as assistant physician in March, to engage in private practice, carrying with him the best wishes of all for his future success in life.

Dr. S. S. Schultz was appointed in his place, and has devoted himself faithfully and zealously to the discharge of his duties.

Dr. William R. DeWitt, Jr., assistant physician, Joel Hinckley, steward, and Mrs. Mary Ann Wilt, matron, still continue with their accustomed fidelity, to devote their time and energies to the best interests of the institution.

The duties of all the others connected with the hospital, have been discharged with promptness, alacrity and fidelity.

In closing this report, I cannot refrain the expression of my warmest acknowledgments to the members of the Board, individually and collectively, for the uniform kindness, courtesy and hearty support which they have extended to me under all circumstances.

The close of the year 1857, finds the hospital in a more prosperous and favorable condition than at any previous period ; and with a firm reliance on Divine Providence for guidance and direction, we enter on the duties of a new year, hopeful, trustful and determined.

JOHN CURWEN.

JANUARY 14, 1858.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital:

GENTLEMEN:—I submit to you in detail, a statement of all the receipts and expenditures of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, for the year ending December 31, 1857, accompanied by the necessary vouchers. Also, the following summary of the same:

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts.

Appropriation received from the State.....	\$28,000 00
Revenue from hospital for board of patients, articles sold, &c. .	38,033 34
Balance in the treasury, December 31, 1856.....	40 31
	<hr/>
	66,073 65

Expenditures.

Cash paid salaries of officers.....	\$3,550 00
Do....steward for incidentals and sundry ex- penses..	275 00
Do....steward's orders, embracing the follow- ing expenditures:	
For household expenses.....	\$24,959 59
Furniture	2,558 81
Medicine.....	1,044 62
Boarding refunded.....	185 85
Repairs and improvements.....	6,532 25
Farm.....	6,520 45
Garden.....	518 65
Miscellaneous.....	9,096 60
Wages of attendants.....	5,496 73
Wages of assistants, mechanics and laborers.....	3,583 43
	<hr/>
	60,496 98
	<hr/>
	64,321 98
	<hr/>
Balance in the treasury, December 31, 1857.....	<u>1,751 67</u>

Of the above expenditures, \$8,934 16 are reported by the steward as belonging to the year 1856, and unpaid then for want of funds. By deducting that amount from the reported expenditures for 1857, they will be reduced to the sum of \$55,387 82. Some few bills for small amounts contracted during the latter part of the year 1857, have not been paid, because not presented for payment, but will not exceed ten hundred dollars.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN A. WEIR, *Treasurer.*

HARRISBURG, *January 14, 1858.*

We, the subscribers, appointed to examine the accounts of John A. Weir, Treasurer of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, do certify that we have examined the same for the period embraced in the foregoing statement, viz: from the 1st day of January, 1857, to the 31st day of December, 1857, and find the same to be correct.

A. J. JONES,

A. O. HIESTER.

HARRISBURG, *January 14, 1858.*

STEWARDS STATEMENT

Of expenses embraced in orders on Treasurer issued from January 1, to December 31, 1857.

Farm.

Wheelwright work.....	\$256 01
Harness, and repairs to harness.....	124 95
Implements and smith work.....	276 15
Seed.....	27 28
Horse shoeing.....	35 43
Gaslime and bone dust.....	38 60
Straw.....	18 75
Wages of farmer and assistants.....	612 00
Horses.....	470 00
Cows and swine.....	361 00
Feed for stock.....	4,300 28

\$6,520 45

Household Expenses.

Butter, 12,133 lbs.	\$2,956	25
Beef, 58,963 lbs.	4,153	20
Pork, 2,234 lbs.	204	34
Sausage and pudding, 1,842 lbs.	158	89
Lard, 2,638 lbs.	336	00
Hams, 7,612 lbs.	1,094	27
Dried beef, 1,636 lbs.	242	29
Fish.	254	95
Fruit.	241	63
Rice, 3,176 lbs.	172	12
Flour, 539 bbls.	4,116	25
Corn and buckwheat meal.	114	12
Coffee, 7,372 lbs.	985	75
Tea, 1,377 lbs.	684	18
Candles, 1,029 lbs.	295	07
Sugar, 17,623 lbs.	2,097	55
Crackers.	36	58
Starch and soda.	101	07
Soap, 6,644 lbs.	403	39
Olive oil and spices.	115	81
Apple butter.	19	69
Molasses, 905½ galls.	690	54
Cheese.	54	39
Potatoes, 345 bushels.	312	55
Turnips, 58 bushels.	21	00
Sweet potatoes, 7 bushels.	7	00
Beans.	105	32
Eight tons Pittsburg coal.	10	00
Coal, 1,064 tons.	3,537	80
Freight on coal.	237	19
Salt.	28	48
Hops.	12	60
Vinegar.	33	01
Eggs.	17	57
Gas.	958	81
Chocolate.	36	21
Farina, corn starch, oat meal and arrow root.	63	81
Matches.	4	88
Roasting coffee.	9	78
Hominy.	8	25
Cabbages, 300.	27	00

 \$24,959 59

Repairs and Improvements.

Paid Birkinbine's orders for work and materials furnished for water works.	\$360 30
Paid Birkinbine on account of water works.	246 64
Bricklaying at dam and reservoir.	74 25
Laying 114½ perch stone wall at dam.	85 87
Labor, cleaning dam and leveling embankment.	338 86
47½ perch stone for wall at dam.	71 25
36 bbls. cement for reservoir and dam.	93 00
17,300 brick.do.do.	129 75
River sand for filter bed.	6 00
Amount of expenses at water works.	1,405 92
Bricklaying, sewers, paving work in cellars and air chambers, &c.	1,125 05
Spouting and repairs	70 20
Iron castings.	89 58
Lime and sand.	88 63
28 bbls. cement.	79 25
Laying 80 perch stone wall front of museum.	60 00
Plastering and material.	241 03
Addition to gardener's house and repairs to herdsman's house.	313 87
Machine belting.	11 16
Cleaning boiler flues.	5 00
Gum packing.	18 90
Steam pipe, cocks, valves and fittings and repairs to steam and water apparatus.	847 40
Paints, oil, glass and putty.	397 48
Hardware, locks, hinges, nails, &c.	308 71
Smithwork, window guards, &c.	179 65
Repairs to machinery in wash house and heating apparatus.	441 38
Lumber	222 98
Repairs to hog pen.	4 75
Castings and repairs to kitchen ranges	22 50
Brick	358 70
Pump at barn yard.	24 00
Vestibule, sash, weights, doors, &c., for centre.	120 81
Repairing pump at brick stable.	19 20
Repairing and painting Venitian blinds.	68 00
Nine feet of six inch water pipe.	8 10

 \$6,532 25

Furniture.

Brooms, brushes and wooden ware.....	\$435 30	
Queensware, glass and stoneware.....	158 92	
Bedding.....	846 05	
Bedsteads and stands.....	130 00	
Tinware and mending.....	196 76	
Two fire-proof safes.....	190 00	
Hair and tooth brushes and combs.....	78 29	
Wagon to haul victuals to back wards.....	35 00	
Cutlery, razors and spoons.....	40 01	
Carpeting.....	387 48	
Cherry dining table.....	8 00	
Chairs.....	47 00	
Stove for carpenter shop.....	6 00	
	<hr/>	\$2,558 81

Miscellaneous.

Clothing for patients.....	6,103 51	
Freight on goods.....	276 68	
Hardware.....	490 03	
Postage.....	152 86	
Undertaker's bill.....	499 65	
Expenses incurred in sending patients home, and pursuing those who eloped.....	238 53	
Repairing clocks and melodeons.....	13 00	
Livery.....	87 41	
Stationery, printing and blank books.....	258 34	
Printing annual report.....	97 00	
Rent of lot on canal for coal wharf.....	155 81	
Shade trees.....	155 40	
Graves, and expenses of burial in Harrisburg cemetery	112 50	
Lacing leather, machinery, lamp oil and dubbing..	185 05	
Use of hose from Citizen and Washington hose companies.....	20 00	
Ice.....	10 00	
Library for assistants.....	30 00	
Cart and harness.....	35 00	
Building coal wharf.....	95 00	
Sundries.....	80 83	
	<hr/>	9,096 60

Refunded.

Boarding refunded upon death or discharge of patients.....	185 85
--	--------

Garden.

Seeds and plants.....	\$98 75	
Wages of gardener and assistants.....	419 90	
	<hr/>	\$518 65

Medicine.

Medicines.....	882 14	
Porter.....	104 73	
Thirty-three galls. wine.....	57 75	
	<hr/>	1,044 62

Wages.

Attendants.	5,496 73	
Cooks and housemaids.....	995 79	
Washerwomen	675 18	
Engineers	783 33	
Fireman.....	291 93	
Baker.....	181 00	
Carpenters.....	492 20	
Jobber.	164 00	
	<hr/>	9,080 16
Total expenses.....		<hr/> <hr/> 60,496 98

RECAPITULATION.

Household expenses.....	\$24,959 59
Furniture.....	2,558 81
Medicines.....	1,044 62
Refunded.....	185 85
Repairs and improvements.....	6,532 25
Farm	6,520 45
Garden.....	518 65
Miscellaneous.....	9,096 60
Wages—Attendants.....	5,496 73
Assistants.....	3,583 43
	<hr/> <hr/> 60,496 98

Amount of bills due in 1856, paid during this year, viz :

Household expenses.	\$2,842 17
Furniture.....	650 35
Medicines.....	605 49
Repairs and improvements.....	796 00
Farm	1,320 13
Miscellaneous.....	2,692 02
Wages, attendant.....	28 00
	<hr/> <hr/> 8,934 16

BONDS AND FORMS.

FORM OF BOND FOR THE COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS.

State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg.

WHEREAS, _____ of _____ of
the county of _____ has been admitted a patient in the
State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, we _____
the directors of the poor of the county
of _____ in behalf of the inhabitants of said county,
do hereby promise _____ Treasurer of said
Hospital, to pay him or his successor in said office, the sum of
dollars and _____ cents per week, for the board of said
_____ so long as he shall continue a patient in said Hospital, with
such extra charges as may be occasioned by _____ requiring more than
ordinary care and attention, to provide for _____ suitable clothing, and to
pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for
by the steward of the said Hospital, and to remove _____ from said Hospital
whenever the room occupied by _____ shall be required for a class of pa-
tients having preference by law to be received into said Hospital; and if he
shall be removed at the request of _____ before the ex-
piration of six calendar months after admission, to pay board for twenty-six
weeks, unless he shall be sooner cured. Also, to pay, not exceeding fifty
dollars, for all damages he may do to the furniture or other property of
said Hospital, and for reasonable charges in case of elopement, and funeral
charges in case of death.

Payment to be made quarterly in advance, on the fifteenth day of March,
June, September and December, and at the time of removal, with interest on
each bill from and after the time it becomes due.

Witness our hands this _____ day of _____ A. D. 18 _____

} *Directors of the Poor of the county of*

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

FORM OF BOND FOR PRIVATE PATIENT.

Form of Physician's Certificate.

I, _____ of _____ do hereby certify,
 that I have this day seen and examined _____ of
 _____ in the county of _____
 and believe _____ to be insane, and a proper patient to be sent to the State
 Lunatic Hospital.

M. D.

18 .

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION.

I, _____ of _____ hereby request
 that _____ of _____ the patient
 above named, may be admitted as a patient into the State Lunatic Hospital.

18 .

BOND.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that we
 _____ of _____ in the
 county of _____ are held and firmly bound unto
 _____ Treasurer of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital,
 and his successors in office, in the sum of five hundred dollars, for the pay-
 ment of which, we jointly and severally bind ourselves by these presents.

Scaled with our seals, and dated the _____ day of

18 .

WHEREAS, _____ of _____ of
 the county of _____ and who is insane, has been admitted
 a patient in the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg: Now,
 therefore, the condition of this obligation is, that if the said obligors shall
 pay to the said Treasurer, or his successor in office, the sum of
 _____ dollars and _____ cents per week, for the board of said patient, so long
 as _____ shall continue in said Hospital, with such extra charges as may be
 occasioned by _____ requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and
 shall provide for _____ suitable clothing, and shall pay for all such necessary

articles of clothing as shall be procured for by the steward of said Hospital, and shall remove from said Hospital whenever required to do so by the Superintendent; and if he shall be removed by the request of either of us, or by any one before the expiration of three calendar months after the reception, then if said obligors pay board for thirteen weeks, unless should be sooner cured, and if they also pay, not exceeding fifty dollars, for all damages may do to the furniture, or other property of the Hospital, and for reasonable charges in case of death; such payment for board and clothing to be made in advance quarterly, on the fifteenth day of March, June, September and December in each year, and at the time of removal, with interest on each bill from and after the time it becomes due, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in force.

[L. S.]

[L. S.]

Signed and sealed in presence of

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

1. Preparatory to the admission of a patient (unless when committed by order of a court) the Superintendent shall be furnished with the certificate of a physician, that he has seen and examined the individual, and believes him or her to be insane, with a request from a near relative or friend, that the patient may be received into the Hospital, and a bond, with satisfactory security, for the payment of board and other expenses while in the institution. All private patients thus received, shall make a payment of thirteen weeks' board in advance, when brought to the Hospital, and if taken away uncured, and against the advice and consent of the Superintendent within that period, no part of said payment shall be refunded.

2. Whenever a patient is sent to the Hospital by the order of any court, justice or judge, the order or warrant, or a copy thereof, by which such person is sent, shall be lodged with the Superintendent.

3. Each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean, and be free from vermin, or any contagious or infectious disease.

4. Each male patient shall be provided with at least three new shirts, a new and substantial coat, vest and pantaloons of strong woollen cloth, three pairs of woollen socks, a black stock or cravat, a good hat or cap, a pair of new shoes or boots, together with a comfortable outside garment.

5. Each female patient, in addition to the same quantity of under garments, shoes and stockings, shall have a flannel petticoat, two good dresses, also a cloak, or other outside garment. In case the patient is so much excited as not to admit of being thus clothed, other clothing that can be kept on, that is comfortable and in sufficient quantity, with a change thereof, may be substituted.

6. It is very desirable that extra and better apparel should be sent with those accustomed to it, that when their health is improved, and when they attend religious worship, walk or ride out, their self-respect may be preserved.

In all cases, the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purpose above mentioned. Jewelry, and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, &c., &c., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost.

7. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him to the Hospital, from whom minute but often essential particulars may be learned.

8. The price of board, including washing, mending and attendance, for all who are supported at the public charge, is two dollars and fifty cents per week. For private patients, or those supported by themselves or their friends, the price varies from three to ten dollars, according to the trouble and expense incurred, and according to their ability to pay. Higher prices are paid by a special agreement with the Superintendent, for extra attention and accommodations. When patients are sent by the county or township authorities, payment is required at the time of admission for twenty-six weeks in advance, and quarterly afterwards. When the patient is supported by the friends, payments are required quarterly in advance.

9. A bond, with satisfactory sureties, will be required for the payment of the board and expenses, and for the removal of the patient when discharged, of all persons.

Those who bring friends, should be prepared to give such a bond; and, if strangers, bring evidence of their responsibility.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

The friends of patients making application for admission into the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg, are requested, with the assistance of the family physician, to annex full and complete answers to the following questions:

1. What is the patient's name ?
What is the age ?
Is single or married ?
2. Where was born ?
Where is present residence ?
3. What is occupation ?
If a female, that of the husband or father.
4. When did the first symptoms of insanity occur, and in what manner ?
5. Is this the first attack ? if others, when and what were their duration ?
6. Has the patient any permanent hallucination ? and what is its nature ?
7. Has the patient any disposition to injure others ? if so, is it from premeditation or sudden passion ?
8. Does the propensity to suicide exist ? Has the patient ever made an attempt ? if so, in what manner ?
9. Has the patient a disposition to destroy clothing, furniture, &c.
Is the patient cleanly in habits ?
10. What was the patient's natural disposition ? Was there any peculiarity or eccentricity ?
11. Have any members of the family ever been insane ? On the father's or mother's side ?
12. Has the patient ever been addicted to the intemperate use of intoxicating drinks, opium or tobacco ? Does the patient indulge in any improper habits ?
13. Has the patient ever had an injury of the head, epilepsy, or any hereditary disease, sudden suppression of any eruption or accustomed discharge ?
14. What is the cause of this attack ?
15. Has any restraint or confinement been resorted to ? if so, of what kind, and for how long ?
16. Has the patient received any medical treatment ? has been bled, cupped or blistered ?
17. State any other particulars of the patient's history, which may have a bearing on the present attack.

